

# **Expanding Your Community- Based Research to Communities Across the US**

*via*

## **EPA's Community-Focused Exposure and Risk Screening Tool (C-FERST)**

**March 2012**



# Challenge:

## Communities need information, but...

- there are so many potential issues, impacts, & solutions
- not enough experts to evaluate every local situation
- some communities have limited resources
  - limited access to info. as well as disproportionate impacts

## C-FERST is intended to...

- fill information gaps
- improve communities' access to exposure and risk science



# What is C-FERST?

## Community-Focused Exposure and Risk Screening Tool:

C-FERST is EPA/ORD/NERL's GIS and information access Web tool for supporting cumulative risk screening assessments, to support decision-making for sustainable and healthy communities.

For more information visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/heasd/c-ferst>



# Potential:

**Expand your community environmental research so that more results are broadly applicable and available**

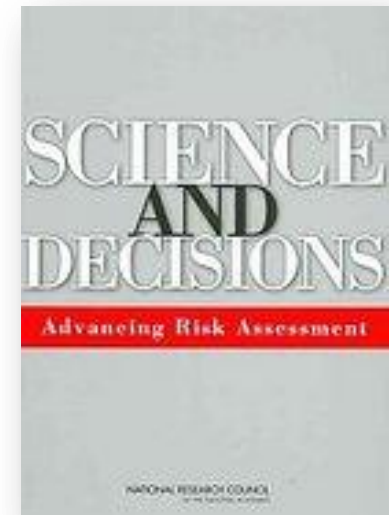
- **C-FERST uses recent advances in environmental sciences, Global Information Systems (GIS), etc. for disseminating science to support community-level decision-making**
- **Consider how your community-level research could be extended to other communities**
  - *potential to look for application of community studies outside the single location*
- **Consider how C-FERST could communicate your results**



# Needs & External Drivers

- **Science & Decisions: Advancing Risk Assessment (2009)**

*“EPA should focus on development of guidelines and methods for simplified analytic tools that could allow screening-level cumulative risk assessment and could provide tools for communities and other stakeholders to use in conducting assessments.”* (pp. 10, 236)



- **NAPA, NEJAC, NRC Reports**
- **EPA Administrator Priorities**
- **EPA/ORD Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program**



# **Summary of exposure science steps in CARE, C-FERST and other community efforts**

**1. Community reviews materials on estimated exposures & risks in their community**

**2. Community decides if measurements needed to improve estimates**

**3. Community looks for likely problem sources**

**4. With above information and information on risk management options, including sustainable solutions, community takes action**



# Step 1: Risk Ranking & Human Exposure Modeling at Community Scales

- **Start with screening-level models**
  - e.g., National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA)
- **Combined with dose-response models to place results in risk context**
  - estimated health effects are a community interest
- **Possibly environmental public health tracking in community**
  - e.g., asthma rates, premature mortality, blood-lead surveillance



## **Step 2: Low-cost measurements or detailed modeling, if needed**

- **Once issues narrowed, more detailed information might be needed to inform a decision**
- **Possibly more detailed modeling**
  - *dispersion modeling, human exposure modeling*
- **Possibly community-level measurements**
  - *especially if low cost, robust*





## **Step 3: Source Apportionment, if needed**

- **Once issues identified, what is source?**
- **Back out source contributions from prior models**
- **Possibly source apportionment models**
- **Possibly measurements**

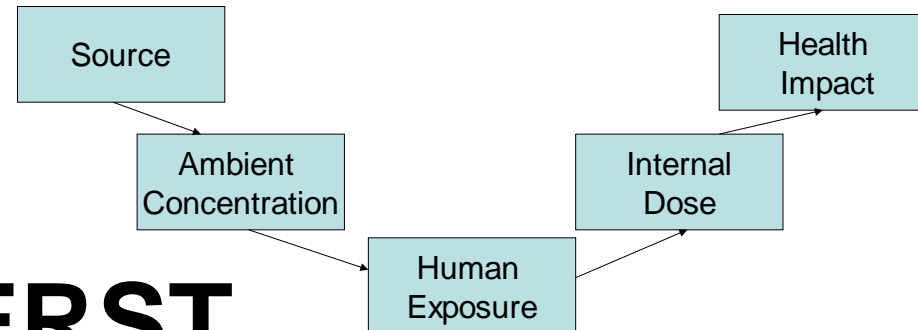


## **Step 4: Risk Management Options**

- **Effectiveness of options**
- **Costs of alternatives**
- **Often important to characterize costs of current conditions (expand step 1)**
- **Sustainability considerations**
- **Holistic solutions, considering all factors**



# Structure of Estimates & Indicators in C-FERST



- Ambient concentrations
- Human exposure estimates
- Biomarker estimates
- Risks/Health impacts
  - cancer, asthma, early neurotoxicity effects, etc.



# Current Status of C-FERST

- **C-FERST Beta Test Version 1.1 online**
- **Recently Published**
  - “The EPA’s Community-Focused Exposure and Risk Screening Tool (C-FERST) and Its Potential Use for Environmental Justice Efforts,” Zartarian et al., *American Journal of Public Health*, 2011
- **Examples (from previous steps)**
  - National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA)
  - Community-level measurements collection and methods development
  - Cumulative risk estimates at community-scale
  - Collaborations within EPA and with external partners



*"C-FERST is an extremely powerful tool, and there are things we can do to make it more so."*

—Springfield, MA CARE  
Grantee Project Officer

*"I think C-FERST is a very ambitious, comprehensive and powerful tool and has great potential."*

—Portland, ME CARE  
Grantee

*"C-FERST can help communities stay on track and identify gaps."*

—Senior Project Officer,  
Region 1

# C-FERST is Becoming a Reality

- Applying to community case studies
- Fielding & incorporating feedback
- Gaps being filled, most remain
- Opportunities for your research!



# Science Needs to Support Community-Level Efforts

- Great need for estimates of exposure, risk, benefits of actions at community level
- Scientific community could make results more extendable to local-scale efforts across US
- C-FERST provides a structure and platform to communicate science to support community-level decision-making

# Acknowledgements

- **C-FERST Development Team**

- Collaborators in ORD
- Collaborators in CARE Program (EPA project officers, community grantees), Regions, Program Offices
- EPA Region 1 GIS and Technical Team
- National Computing Center
- Contractors (CSC; Alion; student service contractors)

- **EPA/ORD Management for C-FERST Support**